

GERMANY'S NEW MOOD

Hastens to Make Friends With the American Republic.

RECOGNIZES OUR POWER

DESIRES TO NEGOTIATE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

There Will Be No Friction Over Conditions in the Philippines—Germans Now Take a Deeper Interest in American Affairs—Comment On the President's Message.

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Berlin, Dec. 10.—Before leaving Berlin for South Germany, Dr. von Helldorf, the German ambassador to the United States, said in the course of a conversation:

"Both the German and Washington governments are anxious to improve the existing relations between them. This fact will soon become evident."

Herron von Helldorf, the minister of foreign affairs, had several long interviews with Dr. von Helldorf last week. All the important questions concerning America were discussed.

"I fail to see any reason," the ambassador said, "why, with good will on both sides, all differences—and none is of great moment—cannot be adjusted amicably. In behalf of the German government, I express the most hearty sympathy exists towards the rising nation, and that there is no intention of doing anything on our part to interfere in the slightest degree with all the legitimate aims of the United States. In a few words, an effort will be made, more than in the past, to adjust all relations between the two countries and the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, which have been greatly delayed, mainly because of the war with Spain, will be taken up after the new year, and pushed vigorously."

"As to Germany's claim to recover certain commercial advantages hitherto enjoyed in Spanish colonies now under American sway, their justice will undoubtedly be recognized at Washington, especially as the claims are quite modest, and do not exceed anything which the United States has granted in similar conditions, would not demand themselves. I return to my post at Washington with the firm expectation that the relations between the two countries, political and commercial, will become better."

INTEREST IN AMERICA.

The Germans are now following American affairs much closer than previously. A very full report of the president's message was published here, and was commented upon as much as the emperor's speech from the throne at the opening of the reichstag.

The comment was generally fair and calm, many of the papers expressing agreeable surprise at its peaceful tone.

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Neither the United States nor England have taken so much weight to a position in the Carolines as to be willing to jeopardize their amicable relations with Germany on account of it."

The Evening Couriers, referring to President McKinley's allusion to German neutrality, says: "Germany has no need to fear this member of the concert, with which we may hope to remain on the best of terms."

The semi-official Post says: "In yielding to America's demands, one success after another has been achieved for her. But in view of the entrance of the United States among the competitors for colonial possessions, a readjustment of German-American commercial relations will have to be made a matter of necessity."

This view is expressed by a large portion of the German press, but no intimation has been received from the American embassy, and it is understood that even Dr. von Helldorf has thus far had no specific instructions on that point.

The German press, however, is not in a fact, does not possess sufficient data or reliable information from merchants to enable it to put forward clearly expressed views.

Emperor William's speech at the opening of the reichstag is considered more remarkable for its omission than for what it contains. The Lippe Detmold affair, the Bavarian military courts and the insurance bills were not mentioned.

THE EMPEROR'S EXPENSES.

The Vossische Zeitung, recurring to the question of the payment of the emperor's trip, says:

"If the emperor, as king of Prussia, expects the diet to reimburse him, he will meet with determined opposition, as it is one thing to spend a lot of your own money on a pleasure trip, and quite another to ask the taxpayers to foot the bill."

As an outcome of these newspaper attacks, the emperor himself seems to have abandoned his intention of asking the diet to pay the bill, and a semi-official statement to this effect will be issued.

The new reichstag, naturally, from the end and physically, compares favorably with the last house. Fifty-three per cent of the members are university men. The reichstag is not expected to accomplish more than the first reading of the budget before the Christmas adjournment. There are, however, a number of interpellations by Agrarians, Leftists and Socialists, which will doubtless lead to violent debates, such as socialist interpellation on the emperor's anti-strike speech, and the Agrarian heckling on the foreign meat question.

There is much comment in parliamentary circles on the emperor's omission in his speech of all reference to the Anglo-German entente, but it is explained by the fact that the terms of the agreement are still secret, and Germany has no right to refer to it in a formal official utterance.

The German Agrarian press violently comments on the latest official statistics of Germany's meat imports for the first nine months of the current year, showing that the importation of American pork has more than doubled, compared with the imports of 1937.

The Agrarian organs insist that tariff provisions with the United States ought to be framed wholly to exclude American meat products from Germany. They also blame the increasing imports of American hams, which were valued at 4,325,000 marks in 1937, and which have almost doubled this year. These papers also maintain that much American horseflesh comes in the shape of sausages.

The Berlin Tageblatt makes this interesting admission: "In German commercial circles the conviction has long become settled that the danger arising from American pork and the notorious San Jose scale have been magnified, just as years ago, were the perils of the Colorado bug. We are, therefore, anxious to ascertain whether the renewed attempts of the American government to convince the Agrarians and the German government of the thoroughness of American supervision of pork exports, and the hygienic results of the drying process applied to American fruit, have been successful. We doubt it, for whatever does not put money into the pockets of our Agrarians, they do not believe in."

FEAR OF ANARCHISTS.

Since the emperor's return from the orient, the measures taken to provide for his safety have been much more strictly and comprehensively carried out. The Stadt Schloss at Potsdam, which is now occupied by his majesty, was formerly open to the public, so far as the outer courts were concerned. Now there are double sentries at every door, special permits are required to

pass, and the building itself is over-run by scores of policemen and detectives. Police Prefect Windham admits that these precautions are due to the recent assassination plots.

A caucus of the Centrists has resolved that that party will not join the Agrarian federation within the reichstag, thus preventing an Agrarian majority. The Centrists have determined to make their parliamentary action dependent upon the merits of each Agrarian measure.

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BATTLESHIP BADLY DAMAGED

MASSACHUSETTS AGROUND IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Three of Her Compartments Were Torn Open and the Vessel Settled Below the Water Line.

Washington, Dec. 10.—A telegram received at the navy department today from New York says that the battleship Massachusetts, soon after leaving the New York navy yard today for Hampton Roads, struck an obstruction near Governor's Island and three of her compartments were torn open. She was taken back to the navy yard at once, and has been placed in dock to ascertain the extent of her injuries. Her commander is Captain Nicol Ludlow.

New York, Dec. 10.—At the commandant's office at the navy yard the reported accident to the battleship Massachusetts was confirmed. The Massachusetts has nearly sunk about two feet below her regular water line, but is not believed to be in any danger of sinking. She is not yet in dry dock, but it is hoped she will be successfully docked.

Pilot Bell, who was taking the Massachusetts out, said the tide was unusually low and that the Massachusetts was on her way to the Tompkinsville anchorage struck the bottom. She did not, he said, run on "diamond reef," which is off Governor's Island. Further than this, Bell refused to talk.

The battleship was made fast at the navy yard dock at the foot of Main street, Brooklyn. No dry dock is ready for her reception, but arrangements to dry dock her will be made.

The injured vessel has a slight list to port. She sank forward about ten inches above the water line. At her stern about ten inches of her water line is above water. The pumps are kept going steadily and it was said that there were about four feet of water in five of her compartments.

The accident recalls several others of a similar character in the vicinity, which has given rise to the grim naval joke that there is a floating rock adrift between the United States and Europe.

The regulations require a court of inquiry in such cases and it is presumed that one will be ordered on the application of Captain Ludlow just as soon as the examination in dry dock reveals the extent of the damage.

Is there anything you want? Read the want columns of The Herald.

A HEAD-END COLLISION.

Two Chicago & Northwestern Passenger Trains Come Together.

Menominee, Mich., Dec. 10.—The south-bound and north-bound passenger trains of the Chicago & Northwestern collided, head-on, at 8 o'clock today, a hundred feet from the Menominee iron bridge. The north-bound train, which was two hours late, had baggage and mail cars, two coaches and a sleeper, and carried seventy-five people.

The engines were badly smashed, and the tender of the north-bound engine was covered by the baggage car. A number of the passengers were slightly hurt, and some women fainted. H. Hanrahan, fireman of the north-bound train, was badly injured and had to be cut out of the wreck. Engineer Michael Killian of the south-bound train was badly injured about the head. Both trains were running at the same speed, and they sustained about equal damage.

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FELL OCCASIONALLY

At Church Suppers, Weddings and Parties.

"The minister liked coffee. His long Sabbath day's work was begun with a cup of the strongest coffee and ended with a cup of the same. Generally the physical and mental machinery, because clogged, tongue coated, dull headaches and a general depressed condition of the system, turned his delighted occupation into a dreary treadmill."

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OLD WORLD POLITICS

Two Sensational Speeches Delivered By British Statesmen.

WARNING TO FRANCE

THREATS OF AMBASSADOR MONSON CAUSED DISMAY.

Both Countries Reminded That the Embers of the Soudan Embroglio May Burst Into Flame—Chamberlain Extended the Olive Branch to All Nations Except France.

(Copyright, 1938, by the Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 10.—There were two prominent figures in the political arena this week, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the British ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund J. Monson. The address of the latter to the British chamber of commerce at Paris, came like a peal of thunder, causing dismay on both sides of the channel, where many people had affected to discern already a faint outline of a peace rainbow between France and Great Britain as a sequel of the passing over of the Fashoda storm.

The first impression was that Sir Edmund Monson had received a cue from the Marquis of Salisbury to give a candid warning to France that Great Britain is fully determined not to stand any further misadventure, and that the opinion still prevails, although it has been somewhat modified by the explanation which the ambassador sent to the French press, and it is now being given to the people of both countries that the fire of the Soudan embroglio is still smoldering and may burst into flame before it is finally disposed of.

The chamberlain's warning, according to those qualified to know, was prompted by the fact that the French government, sulking over the Marchand affair, had endeavored to postpone the pending Anglo-French problems, and was intended to intimate that with the change of French ambassadors at London, France would be more amenable to a candid discussion of the pending problems, and that the Marquis of Salisbury desired a more active treatment of the points in dispute.

Sir Edmund J. Monson's manly frankness is quite characteristic of the ambassador, and was for him the warm friendship of Lord Alexander and Emperor Franz Joseph, both of whom asked the British foreign office to send him to their respective capitals when he quitted Copenhagen, where he was persona grata at the court. He chose Vienna.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech of Thursday, embracing the whole range of domestic and foreign politics, aroused as much interest abroad as at home. It forecasted the minister's domestic legislation of the coming session, and then held out the olive branch to every foreign country except France, to which he administered a salutary caution, which has been but little relished there, and which evoked all sorts of newspaper threats to thwart Great Britain's projects.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke lukewarmly on the subject of old age pensions, once his pet scheme, and refrained from seriously attacking the policy which he had been subjected to. But he promised five measures to assist the working class to acquire their own dwellings, to promote secondary education, and to ensure the safety and health of workers in dangerous trades.

Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that an agreement with Russia on Chinese affairs is desirable, and that it must have a long spoon, this remark gave great umbrage to the czar, and it was then thought it boded ill for a future understanding.

The friendly references of Mr. Chamberlain to Germany, suggesting mutual help in matters of common interest, have met with favorable reception in Germany. The press comments show veiled joy at the prospect of an Anglo-German entente, but the German papers refrain from an effusive display of gladness, evidently with a view to securing the best part of the bargain.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The question of the Liberal leadership, which has been in abeyance, came to the front this week in the form of a notice by the National Liberal association that it will raise the matter at the meeting of the National Liberal federation, on Dec. 15. A lively discussion is expected, and the Liberal party must have a long spoon.

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DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite

PRESCRIPTION

Makes weak women strong and sick women well.

The great Temperance Remedy.

(Copyright, 1938, by the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 10.—Major Valery Hayward, chief surgeon of the department of Santiago, who went with the first expeditionary force under General Shafter as chief surgeon of the cavalry division, testified before the war investigating commission today that his medical supplies on landing at Siboney were adequate for the needs of the cavalry for perhaps a fortnight, but not longer. It was impossible at first to unload any supplies, and leaving some one in charge with instructions to do his best to get out supplies, he hurried forward without supplies, to the front as a battle was impending. He made every effort to get supplies landed, but the difficulty was great, and he could get no boat to reach the transport. He Grande for this purpose. At the Second division hospital the medicine, dressing and stimulants were sufficient, but the bedding, food, etc., were inadequate.

He admitted that some regiments in the Santiago campaign were not supplied sufficiently with medical officers. At the battle of Siboney the wounded, he said, were transferred back to the division hospital by improvised litters of rope-crossed poles and emptied ambulances.

Surgeon Hayward said he was chief surgeon in command after July 23, and that to his knowledge no transports carrying the sick had been sent away improperly supplied. Going back to the difficulty in getting at supplies, he said he believed, first, the transports were not properly loaded when sent to Cuba; second, that there were no adequate means of unloading, and third, no adequate means of carrying supplies to the interior.

General Flieger, chief of the bureau of ordnance, testified concerning the condition of the coast defenses at the time war was declared, and advocated keeping a greater supply of guns and ammunition on hand. His testimony was followed by the subjoined series of interrogations and answers:

"Were you interfered with in any way by any superior officer in making your contracts for supplies for the ordnance department?"

"I have no complaint to make. I could not say so, because it would be too sweeping a reply."

"Were any contracts made of which you did not approve?"

"Yes, in some cases; one for 40,000 Winchester rifles."

"And how many guns?"

"In one case for some rapid-fire guns."

"Had you experimented with models of them at Sandy Hook?"

"Yes."

"Were they successful?"

"Well, one type, a wire-wound gun, was not satisfactory."

"Were any of your recommendations as to purchase of arms overruled or turned down?"

"Yes."

Questioned as to the rifles contracted for without his approval, General Flieger said they were purchased by the secretary of war, and while not certain, he presumed they were on the recommendation of the general of the army. The commission then adjourned over until Monday.

ETHICAL UNION TOPICS.

Moral Instruction of the Young Discussed Yesterday.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 10.—The delegates to the American Ethical union convention today listened to a general discussion of the subject, "Methods of Moral Instruction for Young."

Dr. John L. Elliott read the most important paper, relating how the work of instruction was carried on in New York. He first took up the kindergarten branch, which he divided into three classes, the first, or youngest, class being allotted to babies, the second to young children, and the third class composed of children between the ages of 8 and 9, who are taught Bible stories. He advocated the teaching of simple stories, such as the parable of the prodigal son, to begin with. He thought club classes should be organized for boys between the ages of 14 and 18, and subjects of weight in accordance with their ages.

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ALGER RAN THINGS

Purchased Guns Disapproved By the Ordnance Bureau.

FLAGLER TURNED DOWN

INTERESTING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

Secretary of War Bought 40,000 Winchester Rifles, In Spite of the Disapproval of Ordnance Experts, and Rapid-fire Guns That Had Not Stood the Test.

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